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arrangement and presentation. There is a good index, but the volume would be more useful to the people for whom it is designed if there were maps showing British development during the last century, and statistical tables covering industrial and commercial growth so much emphasized in the text.

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Liberalism and Industry: Towards a Better Social Order. By RAMSAY MUIR. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company. 1921. Pp. 208.)

English Liberalism, whose basic policy under the leadership of Gladstone and Bright was the liberation of intercourse and the non-intervention of the state in industrial matters, abandoned the philosophy of laissez-faire in the first decade of the present century, and under the pressure of the Labor Party from without and Lloyd George and Churchill from within became the party of piece-meal social reform. It emerged from the war divided in leadership and in organization, somewhat discredited popularly, and with many of its finest spirits deserting it for the Labor Party.

Professor Muir, in this book, attempts to rehabilitate Liberalism by working out an industrial policy which will be based fundamentally upon the belief in the supreme value of individual freedom, but which will at the same time remove most of the injustices in the social order that are provocative of justified discontent. He rejects both socialism and syndicalism as the ideal; the first because the necessary industrial and governmental bureaucracy would not only be inefficient but also unduly restrictive of individual freedom; the second because it would put the consuming public at the mercy of the workers in the key industries. He holds that the system of individual enterprise, with its profit motive and interest upon invested capital, is fundamentally sound because of the stimulus it affords to working and saving, but he also declares that the system must be purified of its abuses, if it is to endure.

This policy of basic reform really falls into three parts: (1) The guarded nationalization of the railways and the mines. (2) The co-operation of labor and capital both in individual plants and in each industry as a whole, much along the lines of the works-councils plan of Giolitti. (3) A taxation program to include: (a) heavy inheritance taxes, (b) income taxes running up to 75 per cent, (c) taxes upon

especially profitable concerns which have securely established themselves, and (d) the appropriation by the community of the unearned increment in land.

If the Liberal Party were sincerely to adopt this policy (which is doubtful, when the power of the large industrial and capitalistic interests in the party is considered), it and the Labor Party would have enough in common to ally them on an internal program for at least a decade and perhaps for a generation.

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The Case of Korea: A Collection of the Evidence on the Japanese Domination of Korea, and on the Development of the Korean Independence Movement. By HENRY CHUNG. With Foreword by Hon. Selden P. Spencer. (New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 1921. Pp. 365.)

The nature of this book is correctly stated in the title. Dr. Chung, who is an American-educated Korean, has brought together a great amount of evidence, of uneven value, to support the case of the Korean political leaders against Japan. Because of his industry in gathering this material, and in properly citing it, as well as because of his personal knowledge of the inside operations of the national movement, the book is of much immediate interest and of some permanent value.

In his foreword, Senator Spencer truly states: "Civilization demands the truth—the whole truth and nothing but the truth." But this book cannot be said to measure up to that standard. The whole truth does not consist in omitting every explanatory element, and Dr. Chung, in spite of his scholarly training, has presented a piece of special pleading—but we could hardly expect a Korean spokesman to do otherwise. His description of the massacre of twenty-nine Koreans at Chai-amm-ni is, to be sure, taken from a newspaper. But it fails to mention that the reprisals were due to the murder of two Japanese policemen in the village. So an account of the Japanese relations with Korea, which fails to mention the attacks upon the Japanese legation in Seoul in 1882 and 1884, and the murder of Prince Ito by a Korean in 1909, does not give the reader a fair chance to form a sound judgment.

Americans cannot help sympathizing with the desire of the Korean people to regain the independence which their ignorant and corrupt rulers and officials sacrificed. But Americans also should not expect